

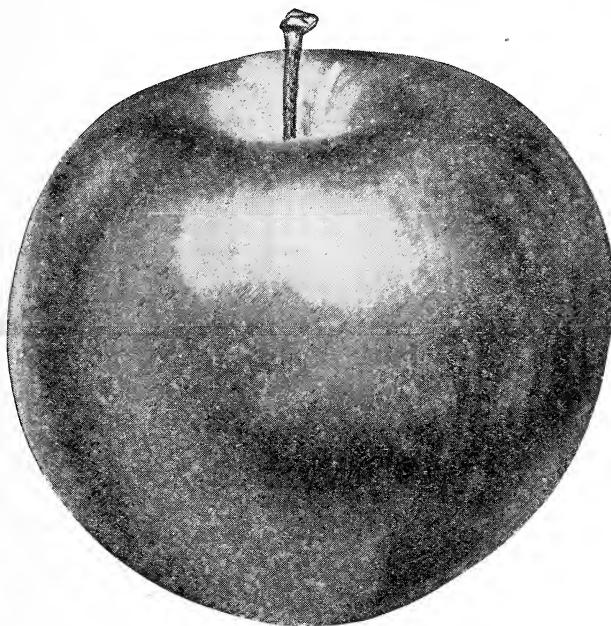
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Price list

FRUITS, TREES AND FLOWERS

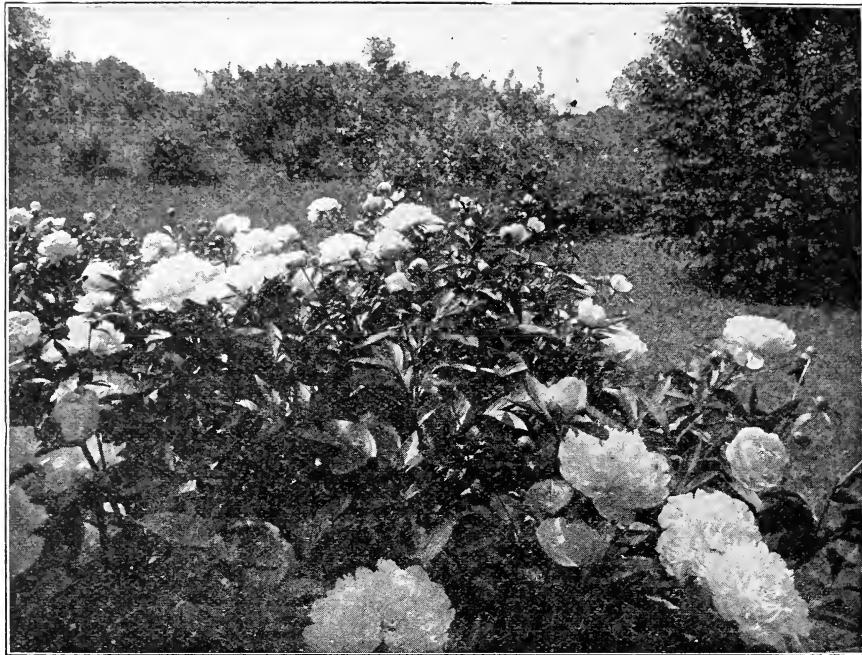


1922

KELLOGG'S NURSERY

Established 1854

JANESVILLE, WIS.



Festiva Maxima Peonies (See page 12)

1854

GREETING

1922

TO MEET you personally and talk over your order would be ideal, but this is not possible; we want you to look over our catalogue carefully and write us what you wish to talk about. We are trying to give you some benefit from our long experience with horticulture in the North, and if we can offer you advice other than that given in these pages, write us. We have had a long experience, have experimented in many ways, with many varieties and have learned many things. But after 67 years in the nursery business we do know of the hardiness, length of life, production, etc., of the varieties offered in these pages and will strive to aid you in making your efforts in Horticulture a success both from the side of profit and satisfaction.

We have practiced for many years selling direct to the planter, cutting out all profits for salesmen, or middlemen. You get better stock at lower cost than by any other method. We do not offer a long list of novelties, the stock offered is of reliable, tested varieties and will give good results when properly cared for. We solicit your order.

Your order or correspondence will be appreciated and will be handled in an efficient manner.

KELLOGG'S NURSERY,

JANESVILLE, WIS.

M. S. Kellogg.

GENERAL INFORMATION

ORDERS are acknowledged at once upon receipt of same, and should you fail to receive an answer in ten days write us again. Always give your name and address and write same very plainly; also give full shipping directions.

Order early before the assortments are broken and thereby avoid disappointment and possible delay.

Orders are shipped in rotation, as far as possible.

We offer a large stock of trees, plants, vines, etc., of the best standard varieties, well grown and thrifty. All stock is handled and packed under cover with no exposure to sun or wind; packing is done by experienced men under our personal direction.

We deliver the goods well packed to the transportation companies, after which our responsibility ceases.

WE DO NOT GUARANTEE STOCK TO GROW at the prices we ask. The planter must take that risk and give all stock good care. Where parties wish stock guaranteed to grow we do so but at an advanced price.

GUARANTEE.—We exercise the greatest care to have all stock true to name and grade and satisfactory in every way, but it is hereby agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that should any stock not prove true to name, on proper proof, we will replace it or refund the purchase price, but shall not be held for further damage.

CLAIMS.—All claims for shortage, errors, etc., must be made within TEN DAYS of receipt of stock or same will not be allowed. Mistakes do occur; but we are always willing to do all we can to correct any errors for which we are responsible. But in making complaints be reasonable. Any claims made for failure of stock to grow or for any other cause that are made after six months or a year has passed will not be considered.

SUBSTITUTION.—When any variety or grade is exhausted we reserve the right to substitute or to put in a smaller grade of trees, unless otherwise stated in the order, but in this case the true name will always be on such stock, and full value sent if smaller grades are used. We furnish 6 at dozen, 50 at hundred and 500 at thousand rates, and allow an assortment of varieties.

TERMS—CASH with order.

REMITTANCES.—Remit by draft upon Chicago or New York, registered letter, money order or express order. Parties sending personal checks must add 10 cents to cover cost of collection.

Plant With Care, and see that the earth is packed firmly about the roots and that all trees planted are thoroughly wet down and well mulched. The ground should be well prepared before planting and given thorough cultivation afterwards.

On receipt of stock dip roots in water and bury in moist ground, except strawberry and raspberry plants, which should not be wet; these should be heeled in in moist soil, open the bundles and spread out, packing the soil firmly to the roots. All stock should be set out as soon as possible.

To parties wishing same, a short list of instructions in regard to planting and cultivation of stock, spraying and formulas will be mailed on request.

Any information not given in this list will be furnished on application.

Owing to the uncertainty of freight shipments we advise all orders to be shipped by express.

Please give preference, if any, by what line you wish order shipped. Send your orders direct to an old reliable firm and save the profit of the middleman. We thank you for past favors and solicit your further orders and all orders sent us will receive our most careful attention.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS

The regulations of the Postoffice Department are such that the shipment of trees by Parcels Post is not practical; packages of more than 84 inches in combined length and thickness are not mailable.

The following weights will be a partial guide in helping to determine the amount of postage necessary:

Strawberry plants: 1 dozen, 1 pound. 50, three pounds. 100, five pounds. 200 seven pounds. 500, eighteen pounds. 1,000, thirty pounds.

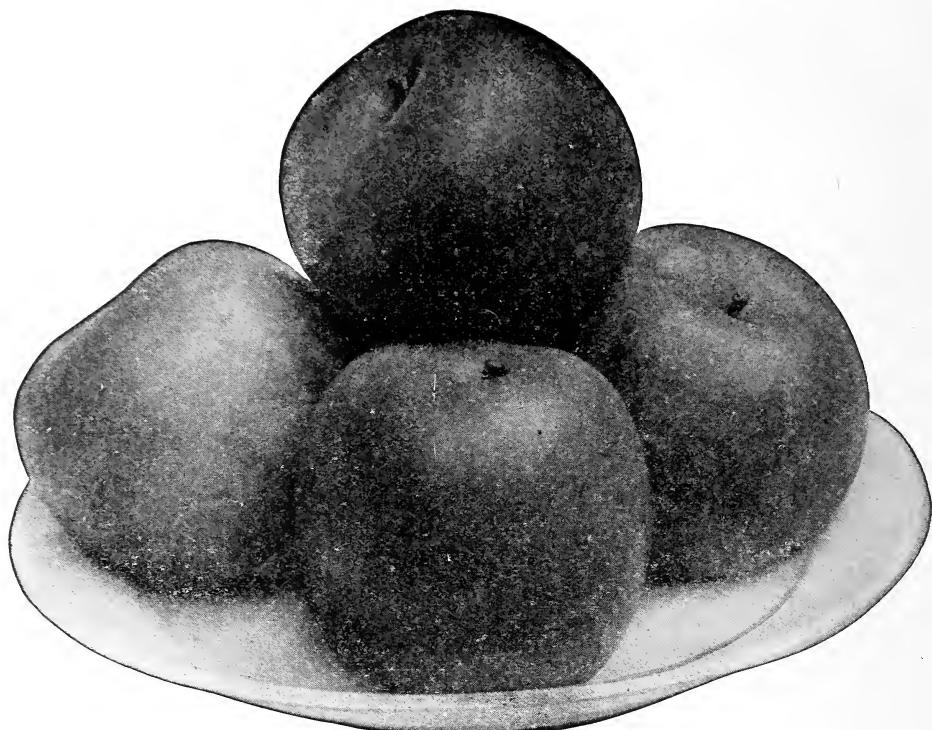
Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes: 1 dozen, eight pounds. 25, seventeen pounds. 50, thirty-three pounds.

Raspberries, black: 1 dozen, 1 pound. 50, four pounds. 100, eight pounds. Red: 1 dozen, one pound. 50, three and one-half pounds. 100, seven pounds. Blackberries same as black raspberries.

Roses and Climbing Vines: One-half dozen, four pounds. 1 dozen, eight pounds.

Flowering Shrubs 3 to 4 ft. not mailable. 2 to 3 ft. each 3 pounds. Dozen, 30 pounds. If you are in doubt as to how much to send for postage after you have asked your postmaster for the zone and rate, send enough for the postage or the goods will be sent by express. We will not open small accounts for postage and the surplus over enough to pay postage will be promptly returned.

KELLOGG'S NURSERY - - - - Janesville, Wis.



Wealthy Apples

APPLES

In the propagation of this fruit we use, as nearly all nurserymen do, the piece root graft, using a long cion and a short root.

The experience of over half a century has demonstrated that such trees are better for the north than either whole root grafts or budded trees. When the long cion and short root is used the lower half of the cion (which is all below ground except the upper two inches) will nearly always start roots; and these being the same variety as the cion makes the tree harder and longer lived.

Varieties marked thus * are recommended for the extreme north.

	Each.	Doz.	100
5 to 7 feet.....	\$0.75	\$7.00	\$50.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.50	5.00	40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.50	25.00

SUMMER VARIETIES

***Duchess (Russia).**—Large, roundish, flattened, light yellow covered with stripes and splashes of dark crimson, firm, sub-acid. August-September.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (Russia).—Medium, roundish, conical, light yellow, juicy, sub-acid. One of the best early varieties. July-August.

LIVELAND (Lowland Raspberry) (Russia). Medium to large; smooth waxy white, striped and splashed with fine light crimson; flesh white, often stained with red; fine grained, crisp, mild, sub-acid. August. One of the earliest.

ORDER EARLY

FALL VARIETIES

WOLF RIVER (Wis.).—Very large, roundish, irregular, yellow covered with dark crimson, coarse grained, juicy. October-November.

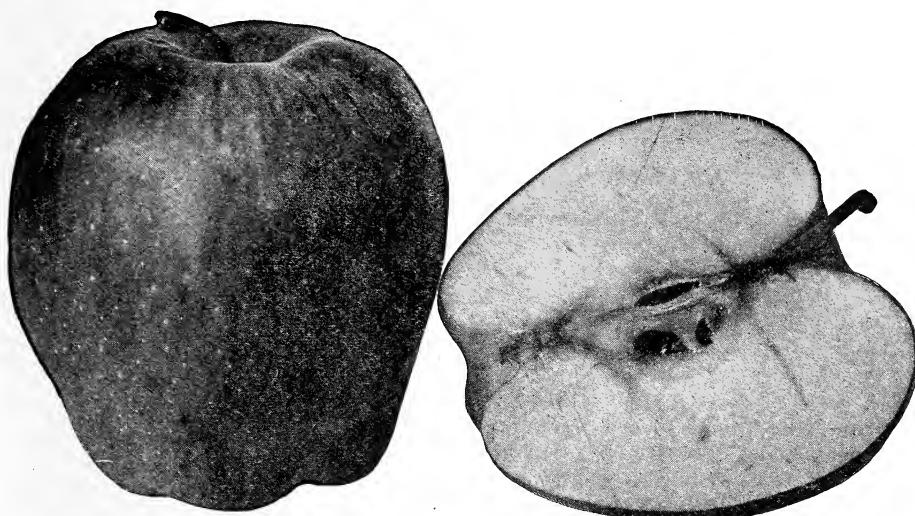
***WEALTHY (Minn.).**—Medium to large, roundish, oblate, striped, bright crimson to dark solid red. A very attractive fruit. Very juicy, sub-acid. October-January.

***HIBERNAL (Russia).**—Large, roundish, flattened, green striped with red, juicy, firm, acid. (Cooking) September-November. One of the hardest varieties known.

***PATTEN GREENING (Iowa).**—Large, round, slightly flattened, yellowish green with bronze blush, sub-acid. October-November.

FAMEUSE (Snow).—Medium, roundish, flattened, deep solid red, sometimes striped, juicy, fine grained, mild, sub-acid. October-January.

BROUGHTON SWEET (Wis.).—Large, roundish, flattened, green and yellow with fine dots, firm, juicy, sweet. October-January.



Delicious Apples

APPLES—Continued

WINTER VARIETIES

TALMAN SWEET.—Medium, round, whitish yellow, juicy, mild, sweet. January-March.

SALOME (III.).—Medium-sized, roundish, conical, yellow with large light colored dots, mild, sub-acid. January-May.

***SCOTT'S WINTER (Vt.).**—Medium, roundish, oblate, red striped to dark red, juicy, sub-acid. February-April.

WINDSOR (Windsor Chief) (Wis.).—Medium, oblate, slightly conical, light greenish yellow, covered with marbled dull red and russet, fine grained, spicy, sub-acid. Very good. December-May.

***N. W. GREENING (Wis.).**—Large, roundish, oblong, regular, yellowish green, firm, mild, sub-acid. February-May.

BEN DAVIS.—Large, roundish, conical, light to dark red, striped, coarse grained, mild, sub-acid. February-May.

McINTOSH RED (Can.).—A choice variety of the Fameuse type. Medium to large, smooth polished yellow covered with solid crimson, with heavy blue bloom, flesh snow white, crisp, very tender sub-acid. Of the best quality. A vigorous spreading tree and an annual bearer. December-January.

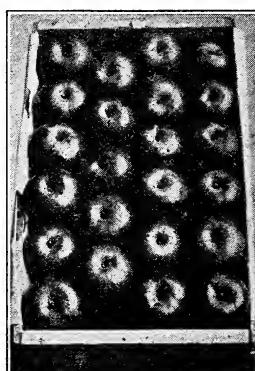
DELICIOUS (Iowa).—A new variety of finest quality. Fruit large, roundish, conical, yellow with stripes and slashes of bright crimson, with whitish bloom, flesh yellow, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid. December-January.

CRAB APPLES

HYSLOP (Origin, America).—Large, roundish, tapering, dark solid red, acid. October.

***VIRGINIA (Iowa).**—Medium, roundish, flattened, nearly solid red, very juicy, acid. September-November.

WHITNEY NO. 20 (Hybrid: Origin, Ill.).—Large, roundish, oblong, waxed yellow, covered with dark red, juicy, mild, sub-acid. August-September.



McIntosh Red Apples

Fruit growing is going to be one of the most profitable lines of business during the next ten years. The supply is rapidly diminishing and the demand increasing. Plant this spring.



Opata Plums



Surprise Plums

PLUMS

A most satisfactory fruit, especially for exposed or unfavorable locations. Will grow anywhere, even on poor ground; fruits well even under neglect and is perfectly hardy. We propagate mainly of the native varieties (*Prunus Americana*) as we have found they are much more reliable than the European or Japanese sorts. We use the piece root graft and the hardy native seedling.

	Each.	Doz.
5 to 7 feet.....	\$0.75	\$7.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	5.00

***DESO TO.**—Large oval, light yellow to red, sometimes mottled, juicy, good quality. An early and regular bearer, producing large crops. September. Origin, Wisconsin.

***FOREST GARDEN.**—Large, roundish oblong, deep red with yellow tinge, firm, sub-acid. September. Origin, Iowa.

***WYANT.**—Large, oblong, flattened, purple red, firm, meaty, good quality. One of the best American varieties. September. Origin, Iowa.

***SURPRISE.**—Very large, roundish oval, bright crimson, sometimes mottled, vigorous up-right grower, an early bearer and a very choice fruit. Flesh firm, meaty, sweet. August. Origin, Minnesota.

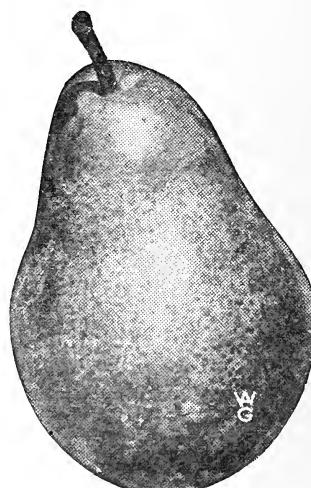
HANSEN HYBRID PLUMS

HANSKA.—This variety is a cross between the wild plum of the northwest and the Apricot Plum of China (*Prunus Simoni*), which is very popular in the California fruit orchards. It has all the good qualities a plum should have. Large size, bright red with heavy blue bloom; fine for eating from the tree, canning or preserving or jelly. As a shipper it has no equal.

OPATA.—A cross between the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Japanese Gold Plum. Vigorous in growth, low spreading habit. Fruit buds form on one-year-old wood and bear freely on two-year-old trees. Size, inch to inch and a quarter; dark reddish purple with green flesh; good quality, pit small. July 10 to 25.

SAPA.—A cross between the Sand Cherry and the Japanese Plum Sultan. Large size, purple with a rich glossy skin, flesh reddish purple, with fine quality. July 10 to 25.

CHERESOTO.—A cross between the Sand Cherry and the **DESO TO** plum. Size, one to one and a quarter inches in diameter. Glossy black when ripe, flesh yellowish green, sprightly pleasant flavor; thin skin and free from astringency. Blooms late and is practically free from frost injury. Good for canning, etc. July 25th to August 10th.



Kieffer Pear

PEARS

5 to 7 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

KIEFFER.—Large, oval, yellow with light blush, coarse grained, very hardy. October-December.

FLEMISH BEAUTY.—Large, yellow with reddish brown tinge, juicy, sweet. September.

BARTLETT.—Large, oblong, yellow, fine grained, juicy, sweet. September.



Montmorency Cherries

CHERRIES

The supply of cherry trees this season is not plentiful. Prices are high but there will not be anywhere near enough trees to supply the demand. Order early if you wish any cherry trees.

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.50	\$15.00
3 to 5 feet.....	1.25	12.50

***MONTMORENCY.**—Large, bright crimson, very juicy, strong upright grower and one of the best late varieties. July.

***EARLY RICHMOND.**—An early variety of extreme hardiness, bearing large annual crops of medium-sized fruit. Light to dark red, very juicy. June.

CURRANTS

35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

WILDER.—A standard variety largely grown for market. Bunch and berry very large, dark rich red and good quality. Always brings the top price.

WHITE GRAPE.—A large sized standard white variety of finest quality.

PERFECTION.—Large size, bright red, very productive and of fine quality, rich, mild, sub-acid; plenty of pulp and few seeds. Vigorous grower with large healthy foliage; not as upright in growth as many of the currants. Mid-season.

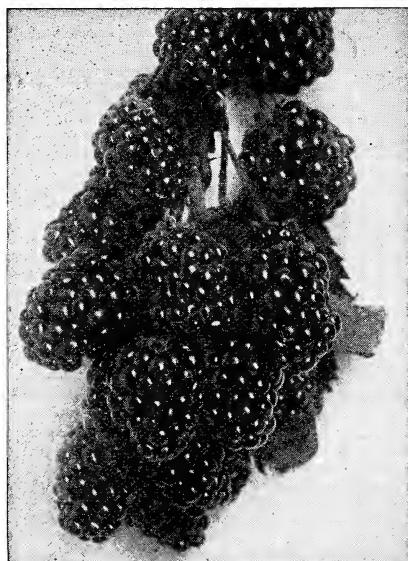
LEE'S PROLIFIC.—Black. Large size, good quality; strong vigorous grower and very productive. Origin, English.

GOOSEBERRIES

35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

DOWNING.—Strong, upright, vigorous grower, very productive, medium size, thin skin, bright green and of fine quality. The standard market variety.

CARRIE.—A new variety introduced by Hon. Wyman Elliott of Minnesota. A strong, vigorous grower, large size, of fine quality and very productive. Should be in every home garden.



Snyder Blackberries

BLACKBERRIES

Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.

SNYDER.—Strong, vigorous grower and very hardy; medium to large size, good quality, very productive and ripens early.

BRITON (Ancient Briton).—A standard market variety. Fruit large, juicy, fine quality; strong grower, producing profitable crops. Season late.



Plum Farmer Raspberries

RASPBERRIES

Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.

ST. REGIS.—An everbearing variety of real merit. Berries are bright crimson, large size, firm and of fine quality. Bush is hardy. Spring set plants will bear that season during late summer and fall.

SUNBEAM.—A new variety of merit. A strong upright grower with healthy foliage; fruit large size, bright crimson, firm and of fine quality. Introduced by Prof. N. E. Hansen of S. D. and worthy of general planting.

***PLUM FARMER.**—One of the most profitable market varieties as it ripens the crop in a very short time. Berries are large size, firm, thick meated, black with a bloom similar to the Gregg. Very attractive when ready for market. Ripens just before Cumberland.

***CUMBERLAND.**—The standard market variety. Strong, upright, vigorous grower, very productive. Berries very large, firm, black and of finest quality. Ripens second early to mid-season.

GRAPES

Two-year old vines, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

CONCORD (Black).—Too well known to need much description; the best all around grape grown; very hardy, vigorous and productive; bunches large, compact; berries large, juicy, buttery and sweet. Succeeds well almost everywhere.

WORDEN (Black).—A seedling of Concord. A vigorous, hardy vine, early and productive; bunch large and compact; berry round, black, with blue bloom, pulpy, juicy and very pleasant. Ripens a week to ten days ahead of Concord.

MOORE'S EARLY (Black).—Hardy and prolific; bunch large and compact; berry round, black with heavy blue bloom; quality better than Concord; ripens two weeks ahead of Concord. A good market variety.

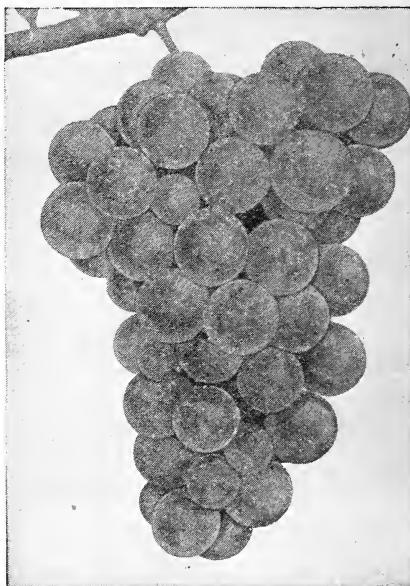
CAMPBELL'S EARLY (Black).—A strong, vigorous and hardy variety; ripens early; very productive; berry large, black with blue bloom; tender, sweet and rich. A long keeper and ships well. A good market variety.

BRIGHTON (Red).—Vigorous and hardy; bunch medium to large; berry large, flesh tender, rich, sweet and of fine quality. Ripens with Concord.

DIAMOND (Moore's Diamond) (White).—Vigorous and productive, free from mildew. Bunch large and compact and somewhat shouldered; berry, medium size, greenish white, nearly trans-

parent, tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Ripens ten days before Concord.

AGAWAM (Rogers, No. 15) (Red).—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, dark red, tender, juicy and of finest quality. A week later than Concord.



Concord Grapes

ASPARAGUS

75c per bunch of 25; \$2.00 per hundred.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—An old standard variety well known everywhere. Large size, rapid in growth and of good quality.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.—A market variety that is very desirable where the market demands a white asparagus. Large size, rapid, vigorous grower and very prolific.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT



A Few Dollars Wisely Expended for Trees, Shrubs and Vines is the Best Investment Any Home Owner Can Make Whether in City or Country

ORNAMENTAL TREES

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.50	\$5.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	7.50
8 to 10 feet.....	1.25	12.50
10 to 12 feet.....	2.00	20.00

ELM (American White Elm).—The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our native woods. The best tree for shade for lawn, park or street planting.

CATALPA (Catalpa Speciosa).—A native southern tree. A rapid growing tree with large heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white flowers, often a foot long. Blooms late in July.

LINDEN (American Basswood).—A rapid growing, large, beautiful tree. Flowers very fragrant. Can supply in 4 to 6 feet at \$1.00 each, and 6 to 8 feet at \$1.50 each.

CAROLINA POPLAR.—One of the best of the poplars. Is probably the most rapid grower among the shade trees; rather upright in growth but spreads enough to make a symmetrical tree; will grow on any kind of soil, light or heavy, high or low; will thrive where others fail to live. Grows

very rapidly and will give shade in a short time. Holds leaves till late in the fall.

SILVER MAPLE (Soft Maple).—A well known hardy native tree; hardy, rapid in growth, producing quick shade. More subject to insect attacks than most of the other shade trees.

NORWAY MAPLE.—A large, handsome tree, broad deep foliage, compact growth, grows to large size. Valuable for park, lawn and street planting. Price, 6 to 8 feet, \$2.00; 8 to 10 feet, \$3.00 each.

CUT LEAF WEEPING BIRCH.—A valuable tree for ornamental planting. Upright, rapid grower with long, slender pendant branches often reaching to the ground; delicately cut leaves; trunk silver white; very fine for use near evergreens. Price, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.75 each; 6 to 8 feet, \$2.50 each.

EVERGREENS

We can supply evergreens to those who wish them, but must have the orders early as we will have to get the trees from other nurseries. Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Balsam Fir, Am. Arborvitae, 12 to 18 inches, at 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen. 18 to 24 inches, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.



Spirea Van Houttii

SHRUBS

3 to 4 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.
2 to 3 feet, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTII (Bridal Wreath).—Large white flowers, early bloomer. "A snow bank of bloom." The finest of all shrubs.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII.—Dwarf in growth with graceful drooping branches. Yellow bloom, scarlet fruit foliage green changing to scarlet and gold in the fall.

SYRINGA (Alba Grandiflora).—A large, vigorous, upright growing shrub. Flowers white, blooms very freely in June.

LILACS.—Purple, white and variegated.

SNOWBALL.—A well known shrub, large white flowers latter part of May.

HONEYSUCKLE (Bush).—Red and white. Blooms in June.

GOLDEN ELDER (Sambucus Aurea).—Beautiful golden yellow foliage, fine for single specimens or used in massing with other shrubs or alone.

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarps Alba).—Vigorous and hardy. Berries white.

INDIAN CurrANT (Symphoricarps Rubra).—Similar to above, berries red in color.

WEIGELA ROSEA.—Blossoms in June, large trumpet-shaped flowers of rose color that fade to nearly white. Very desirable.

WEIGELA VARIEGATED.—Resembles Weigela Rosea; has variegated green and white leaves. Very choice.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKA.—Similar to W. Rosea but has very fine dark rich red blossoms. Very choice.

HYDRANGEA ABORESCENS.—"Hills of Show." A new shrub but one that will give very satisfactory returns. Flowers of large size pure white, similar in shape to the Snowball but much larger. Blooms freely from June to August.

HYDRANGEA P. G.—A fine shrub, blooms August and September, large white flowers pyramidal shape, often a foot long. This can be pruned into tree form and will make a very large shrub often upwards of eight feet in height.

CLIMBING VINES

50c each; \$5.00 dozen.

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE (Climbing).—Red, strong, rapid grower, blooming all summer.

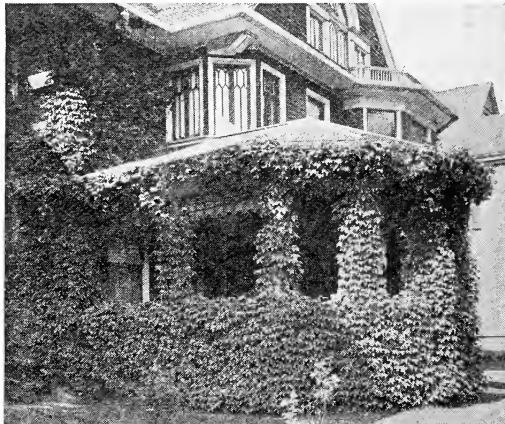
BITTER SWEET.—One of the best native climbing vines, a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

and very ornamental, even in late fall with bright red berries, which it retains all winter; needs no protection.

JAPAN IVY.—One of the hardy climbers, clinging to the smoothest surface.

AMERICAN IVY (Virginia Creeper).—Native climber too well known to need description.

AKEBIA QUINATA.—A perfectly hardy, fast growing Japan vine, with magnificent foliage, producing flowers in large clusters of chocolate purple color, possessing a most delicious perfume; unsurpassed for covering trellises and verandas, the foliage never being attacked by insects.



Boston Ivy Covered Porch
CLEMATIS

Two-year, each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50.

In planting the Clematis be careful to put them in quite deeply even to 4 to 6 inches below the surface. This will often prevent loss by the breaking off of the vine just where it leaves the root. Also be sure that they are well firmed in to prevent drying out.

C. JACKMANII.—A very profuse blooming variety with flowers from four to six inches in diameter, of an intense violet-purple color borne successfully in continuous masses on the summer shoots. The very best sort for general planting.

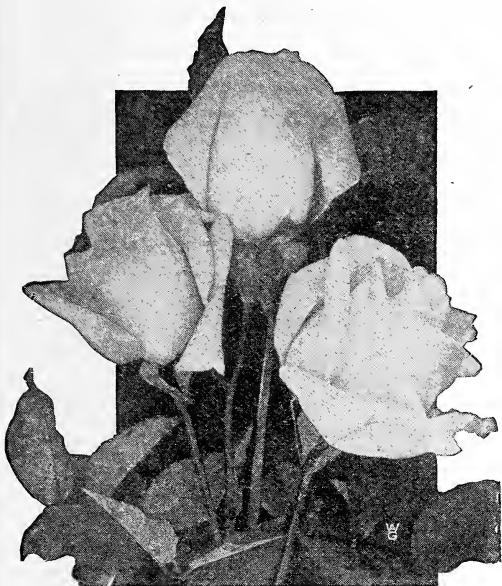
C. HENRYII.—Fine bloomer; flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight petals. June to October.

C. MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE.—Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red, very free flowering and continuous bloomer.

C. PANICULATA.—A great novelty. One of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy garden vines, a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer with fine foliage. Flowers of medium size, very pretty and fragrant, produced in the greatest profusion in late summer; white.



Clematis



Frau Karl Druschkki Roses

ROSES

Two-year bushes, 18 to 24 inches of wood, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (New).—A pure paper-white, large sized and free flowering. The bloom is perfect in form on fine, long stems, and during the past season in our Rose Gardens bloomed continuously from June till November.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ.—Deep, rich, velvety crimson red. Constantly in bloom. One of the best dark roses.

SOLEIL d'OR.—A cross between Persian Yellow and Antoine Ducher. It is a fine hardy outdoor Rose, showing much the same character as the Hybrid Perpetuals. Especially valuable because of its rare color; gold and orange yellow varying to ruddy gold suffused with Nasturtium red.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT.—Deep red, free bloomer, fragrant, large size, one of the finest.

M. P. WILDER.—Deep red, one of the finest red roses. Large size and full. Free bloomer.

ULRICH BRUNNER.—Bright red, large size, fragrant. Very fine.

MADAM PLANTIER.—White, large size and very full, very hardy.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Bright pink suffused with carmine, large size. Strong upright grower, vigorous and healthy. One of the best.

PAUL NEYRON.—The largest rose in cultivation, blooms often measure five inches in diameter; strong, vigorous grower. Pink. Very fresh and attractive.

ROSA RUGOSA ALBA.—Bright shiny green foliage, flowers pure white, blooms in clusters. Very hardy; needs no winter protection.

ROSA RUGOSA RUBRA.—Same as above. Flowers single, rosy crimson.

PERSIAN YELLOW.—An old favorite, and still one of the best yellow Roses for the yard. Deep golden yellow, semi-double.

MOSS ROSES

HENRI MARTIN.—Rich glossy crimson; large globular flowers.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE.—Soft velvety pink, large blooms. Very hardy. One of the best.

CLIMBING ROSES

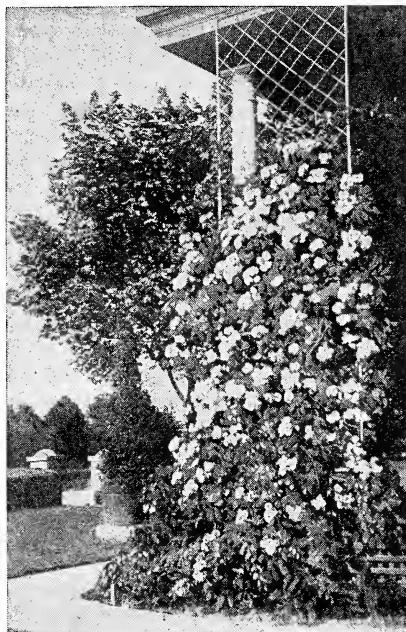
DOROTHY PERKINS.—Beautiful shell pink, full and double, large size for cluster rose. Closely resembles the Crimson Rambler.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—The most beautiful crimson climbing rose. Flowers in large pyramidal clusters of from 30 to 40 blooms, strong grower and hardy.

BALTIMORE BELLE.—Blush white changing to white, blooms in clusters, flowers large and full.

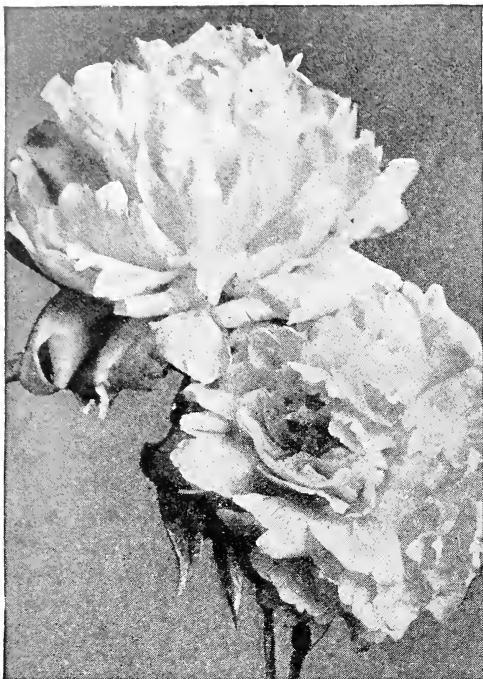
QUEEN OF PRAIRIE.—Pink, large, full, vigorous grower and blooms freely.

SEVEN SISTERS.—Dark reddish pink changing to white as the petals fall. Very strong grower and profuse bloomer. Very hardy.



Crimson Rambler

Roses are our finest and most beautiful flowers. Surely you have a place for a few.



Duchess De Nemours Peonies PEONIES

Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS (Calot).—Cup-shaped sulphur-white flowers, fading to pure white.

EDULIS SUPERBA (Lemon).—Lovely rose-pink, fine form, high tufted center; very early.

FESTIVA MAXIMA (Miellez).—The standard of perfection in Peonies; paper-white with few carmine flakes.

MARIE LEMOINE (Calot).—Solid, massive, flat bloom of large size; delicate ivory white; very double flowers and the earliest white peony.

OFFICINALIS ROSEA.—Very early, large pink.

OFFICINALIS ALBA—Fl. Pl. Large double white. Very early.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENA.—Deep crimson; very early; one of the best.

OFFICINALIS TENIFOLIA.—Rich, crimson, single.

RUBRA TRIUMPHANS.—Dark purplish crimson.

PHLOXES

TALL CHOICE PERENNIAL VARIETIES. OUR PLANTS ARE WELL GROWN AND STRONG.

Hardy Phloxes have long been so popular that it is rare to find a garden without a collection of at least a few of the many beautiful varieties now in cultivation. No plant is more attractive or more useful, either for the adornment of the garden or for supplying cut flowers.

To those not familiar with these plants we desire to say that they are perfectly hardy and succeed well in almost any kind of soil. Small plants are usually selected to start with, as they increase rapidly in size, not in height so much,

which is from 2 to 3 feet, but in the number of flower stems, which multiply year after year.

Assorted colors, white, white with lavender eye, pink, pink and white, red, lavender and light red. 15c each; \$1.50 dozen.

BRIDESMAID.—Vigorous grower. White with crimson eye.

ECLAIREUR.—Early bloomer. Purplish crimson, light center.

MISS LINGARD.—Large and very early; white with lilac eye.

MME. BEZANSON.—Choice, best crimson.

WHITE QUEEN.—Large, strong grower; pure white.

IRIS

Foliage.—Rich, ever-green color; makes splendid dense borders.

Bloom.—Large, fragrant, useful; delicate tints; exquisite patterns.

The "Fleur de Lis" of France, and well-beloved favorite in every old-time garden. It is this diversified type which lends its flower beauty and fragrance to our annual Memorial day, at a time when little else has come into bloom. Although capable of establishment in any kind of soil, they will attain greater perfection of growth and flowering in a damp or marshy situation. The exquisite, haunting fragrance and delicacy of tinting in their flowers makes their spring advent a source of keenest pleasure, and their departure—all too soon—an equally keen regret.

QUEEN OF THE MAY.—Lilac rose, almost pink.

AURORA.—Golden yellow.

PURPLE KING.—Full purple.

MIDNIGHT.—Dark purple.

The more common sorts, straw color, white, yellow, light and dark purple. Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.



No Garden Is Complete Without Iris

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET

KELLOGG'S NURSERY

JANESVILLE, WIS.

Please forward to	Amount inclosed, \$.....
Name.....	R. D. No.....
Postoffice.....	P. O. Box.....
County.....	Street.....
State.....	Freight Station.....
Express Office.....	
Ship by.....	On or about.....
(State here how to forward)	
Date of Order.....	192.....

Please write name and address plainly, and fill in all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Make all letters short and to the point, and please do not write letters on the same sheet with the order.

Early in the season we usually have in stock everything listed in this catalog, but late in the season we frequently run out of some varieties; therefore, when you order late state whether we shall substitute something as good and as near like variety ordered as possible, or return your money, for stock that we may be out of.

Instructions as to Planting and Care of Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines

CARE OF TREES AND PLANTS

When stock is received, unpack, dip roots (except of Strawberries and Raspberries) in a thin mud and heel in, packing soil firmly around roots, till ready to plant. Dip the roots of Strawberries and Raspberries in water, but do not wet the buds, and plant immediately.

Care should be taken to protect the roots of all stock from the sun and wind, this is especially true of evergreens, their roots once dry are dead. In setting out trees use a wet blanket in which to carry them and with which to keep them covered. Shorten all roots by cutting off all broken and bruised ends, cutting from the under side outward. Remove all but two or three leaves from Strawberries. Trees and shrubs received in the fall for spring planting should be buried in the ground. Select a spot of well drained land, and dig trench and bury roots 18 inches and tops from 6 to 12 inches; wet them down thoroughly that no air spaces remain, and plant early in spring.

Preparation of Trees or Other Stock—We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibers is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots renders a vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely necessary in most cases. And therefore, prune off broken ends of roots, if any (a smooth cut root granulates, or makes ready to extend new rootlets sooner than one broken off) cut back the tops to the extent of about one half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner as will tend to develop a well-formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little. Hence, great pains should be taken in planting and caring for these. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth well packed.

SOIL AND LOCATION.

For the orchard, the high timber ridges with clay soil is best; avoid the high gravelly knolls for all kinds of fruit. If you have only low, black or sandy soil, select such as is well drained; northern or eastern side hills are best for most tree fruits, and if small fruits are planted on both slopes it will lengthen the season. The better the location the larger the list of varieties that can be grown; for the low ground and black or sandy soil plant the most hardy and fewer kinds. All small fruits will succeed on any good garden soil or corn land.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

Too much care cannot be taken in preparing the ground for the orchard and fruit garden. Use land that has raised two hoed crops preceding. Plow deeply in fall and again in spring and keep well harrowed until planted, to retain moisture. Never use fresh sod land for small fruits. Richer land is needed at first for small fruits than for the orchard.

PLANTING

For the extreme north we advise deep planting or heavy mulching to avoid danger of root killing. For each row of trees plow a deep dead furrow up and down the hill and subsoil it deep for drainage; then backset as high a ridge as possible, and set the trees 12 to 18 inches deep on this ridge, leaving the dead furrow between the rows for surface drainage. Trees must not stand in water. Grapes, 8 to 12 inches in slanting position; small fruits (except strawberries) with crown or bud 2 to 3 inches below surface, in light soil slightly deeper than in clay, firm well and water if dry. Never plant when soil is sticky. Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree 3 to 6 inches lower than its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface when the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it may be attached.

PROTECTION AND CULTURE

Mulching—When trees or bushes are planted they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep for a space of say two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and at even temperature.

Protect the body of each tree as soon as planted with wire screens, veneer protectors, lath and wire, marsh hay, rye straw, corn stalks, paper (not black); anything to keep the sun off, the borers out and protect from sun scald. Cultivate every week, to keep the moisture; till July for the orchard, and October for the garden. In November bank all trees six inches high with fresh dirt to keep off the mice. Frequently during the summer remove the mulch and stir the surface soil, replacing the mulch; if the fall is dry remove the mulch and give tree two pails of water that the winter may not freeze the roots dry. Often it will pay to put barrels of water on a bearing tree to help mature the crop of fruit, and again in November, to put it in good shape for winter. Keep the orchard fenced from all stock except fowls and small pigs; cultivate the first three years and then seed to clover. When in bearing, give each tree a thorough dressing of unleached wood ashes or manure in proportion to the yield of fruit. Grapes, Roses and Ornamental Vines give protection of earth. Raspberries and Blackberries, if protected, will insure a crop, but it is not always necessary. The orchard may be used for growing small fruits and garden, care being taken not to crowd the trees.

PRUNING

Fruit trees should be pruned in shape before planting; leave no limbs that will ever form a crotch; have a central trunk and side branches on like your thumb, and six inches apart. The best time to prune, thereafter, is when you can rub the sprout off with your thumb; prune all the growing season if limbs no larger than your finger. If the orchard has been neglected, prune in March and June, painting the large cuts.

Currants and Gooseberries, after three years, take out the old wood that is not vigorous; remember the fruit grows on two year old spurs. Raspberries and Blackberries—Pinch the new shoots when 18 to 30 inches high to make the bush more stocky, and to

throw out laterals, which prune in spring back to 12 to 20 inches. Take out all the old fruiting canes as soon as fruit is gathered and burn, together with currant brush and blight on apple trees. Renew small fruits when plants have lost their vigor, and the life of a plantation will vary according to the care given. Grapes—Prune off about three-fourths of all new wood every fall, leaving fruit canes two to four buds long from the main cane, and six to ten inches apart; train to stake or trellis and spread well so as to give sunshine.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Apples	20 to 30 feet apart	Gooseberries	4 x 6 feet apart
Pears, Standard	16 to 20 feet apart	Currants	4 x 6 feet apart
Pears, Dwarf	12 to 16 feet apart	Raspberries, Red	2 x 5 feet apart
Cherries	16 to 20 feet apart	Raspberries, Black	3 x 6 feet apart
Plums	16 to 20 feet apart	Blackberries	3 x 6 feet apart
Grapes	8 feet apart	Asparagus	1 x 4 feet apart
Ornamental stock to suit location and arrangement.		Strawberries	2 x 4 feet apart

NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS TO AN ACRE

30. ft. apart each way, 50	15 ft. apart each way, 205	6 ft. apart each way, 1,210
25 ft. apart each way, 70	12 ft. apart each way, 300	5 ft. apart each way, 1,745
20 ft. apart each way, 110	10 ft. apart each way, 435	4 ft. apart each way, 2,725
18 ft. apart each way, 135	8 ft. apart each way, 680	3 ft. apart each way, 4,840

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

SPRAYING

This has become a necessity with the fruit grower. Following are some of the standard formulas for insects and fungus pests. For leaf eating insects some one of the arsenical poisons should be used. Paris Green, London Purple, Arsenate of Lead, etc.

For sucking insects and those with soft bodies use Kerosene Emulsion. For leaf blight, and other fungus diseases use Bordeaux Mixture.

FORMULAS

Bordeaux Mixture—4 pounds copper sulphate, 4 pounds fresh lime, water to make 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in a tub or half barrel of water, by suspending it in a coarse burlap just under the surface of the water (it will not dissolve readily if placed in the bottom of the water); and dilute to 25 gallons, slack the lime in a small quantity of water, adding more as needed to prevent burning; then dilute to 25 gallons and strain to remove sediments. Now pour the two solutions, lime water and copper sulphate solution in a barrel at the same time. It is important that practically equal amounts of the two solutions be poured together at the same time as the proper chemical combination will not take place unless this is done, and sediments will form in the mixture and clog the nozzle, producing poor results. Paris green may be added to this mixture at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ pound or arsenate of lead $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to 50 gallons of water and the spraying for fungus and insects accomplished with one application. Use the Bordeaux Mixture just before the blossoms fall and two and four weeks later. Bordeaux Mixture properly made is of sky blue color.

Kerosene Emulsion—One pint of soft or one quarter pound of hard soap, (soft or whale oil soap best) two quarts of boiling water, add one pint of kerosene while water is hot, stir till a cream and add 5 gallons of water and spray for slugs, lice, green fly, and all insects that have soft bodies.

For the Currant and Gooseberry, spray soon after the leaves are out with Arsenate of Lead $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 50 gallons of water as for potato bugs. After the fruit is formed use White Hellebore. Spray grapes before and after bloom with Bordeaux Mixture, to prevent mildew and leaf blight.

Lime Sulphur Compound—Used to destroy San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Bark Louse and other scale insects. Lime Sulphur in commercial form is generally more desirable than the home made product particularly that made in Wisconsin since our lime does not generally contain a high percentage of calcium. Formula for dormant spray: 1 part commercial lime sulphur to 6 parts water. Lime sulphur compound, diluted as above, is for DORMANT SPRAY ONLY. After growth has begun, use at rate of 1 part lime sulphur to 35 of water.

TIME TO PLANT

Currants, Gooseberries, Pie Plant, Lilac, and hardy shrubs, Peonies and Herbeaceous plants best in early fall. Fruit trees in the north in Spring. Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Strawberries and half hardy Ornamental stock, in the spring. Asparagus, best in fall on rich land; open a furrow deep enough so the crown of the plants will be three inches below the surface; cover with the plow, so in the spring that they may be dragged to start early growth. Give a heavy coat of well rotted manure in the fall.

STRAWBERRIES

Plant in the spring 2x4 feet, set plants with spade, roots down the whole length, buds or crowns even with the surface of the ground; firm well. Row both ways, and this is very essential with all fruit crops, thereby saving a large amount of hand work, cross cultivate till July, then begin to lay runners, covering joints with earth. Cultivate and hoe as long as weeds grow. When the rows are 18 inches wide cut off the runners. As soon as the ground freezes cover about two inches with clean straw or marsh hay, only just so you cannot see the plants or ground; in spring rake a little of the covering off the rows into the paths. After fruiting, mow, rake the leaves off and burn them, cultivate the paths and cover with well rotted manure. Two crops are all that are usually profitable; plant every year and allow no fruit the year of planting.

Varieties which are strong growers and make a heavy stand of plants are the most valuable, if your ground is well covered with plants, weeds and grass will not appear the second year to any great extent, therefore, do all your cultivating the first season.

We have been testing new varieties for years and seldom find any of the new ones that have any special value, and we do not advise planting such untried varieties except in a very limited way. If you use the old reliable sorts with proper care and cultivation, there will be few failures.

VARIETIES

No list can be given to suit all locations. Look about you and select those kinds that are a success on soil and location like your own. Don't buy of unknown agents; send direct to the nursery. We want you to succeed. Take the best of care of your trees and plants, and write us for further information if needed.

KELLOGG'S NURSERY, Janesville, Wis.



One Plant Progressive Everbearing Strawberries

STRAWBERRIES

The queen of all fruits. Owing to a very dry growing season the past year our supply of plants is very small. We have made arrangements with several near-by growers and will get our plants close home. Those who wish plants should order early.

***SENATOR DUNLAP.**—Per. Medium to large, conical, dark red, very firm and a good shipper. A vigorous grower and usually makes too many plants for best results, unless growth is restricted. It is as productive as Warfield, berries are better colored and a third larger. The best market variety and no list is complete without it. Succeeds over a wider range of country than any variety we have grown in forty years; is our main market variety.

DR. BURRILL.—A valuable new variety. We believe it will displace even the Dunlap for main market berry. Large to very large, dark red to the center and of finest flavor. Firm, good keeper and ships well. Plant upright, bushy grower, vigorous, hardy and very productive. Our supply of plants is not large and orders will be booked only by the dozen or hundred.

WARFIELD.—Imp. Medium size, roundish conical, dark red, firm and of first quality, mid-season. A vigorous market variety; perhaps more largely grown than any other. This and Senator Dunlap make a fine pair. Produces the best crops on a soil that is not too light and should have a soil that is right in fertility and full of humus. A small plant but has wonderful vitality and productiveness.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

We have been growing this class of strawberries for the past twenty years and have tried about all the varieties that have been placed on the market. Out of the thirty or more kinds we

have grown we are retaining one as being worthy of general planting.

In growing the Everbearers the following is the most improved method of culture: Plant as early in spring as the conditions of soil and weather will permit, keep all bloom removed from the plants until about one month before you wish the fruit to begin to ripen. Allow the plants set to produce from four to eight runners and when these are rooted keep all other runners cut off as soon as they appear. You will then have a hedge row or half matted row system and if clean culture is given and with good fertile soil you will get lots of berries. If you wish fruit do not let them make too many plants. A bed of the Everbearers after having fruited the year of planting should be well covered and can be carried over to fruit the following June if desired or the fruit stem can be kept off the second season until July 15th and they will bear again in the fall. Right varieties, rich soil and good culture will win with the Everbearers, but the greatest of these is GOOD culture.

PROGRESSIVE (Rockhill's No. 16).—Originated by Harlow Rockhill of Iowa and said by him to be his best variety among the many he has produced. Large size and fine quality. Productive.

Prices of Strawberry Plants Spring 1922

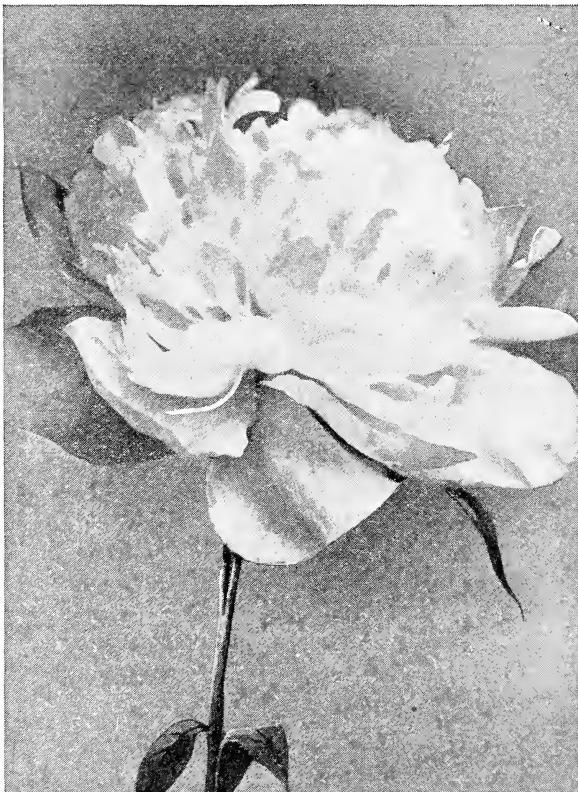
Dozen, 50c; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$8.00.
Everbearers—Dozen, 75c; hundred, \$3.00.

INSPECTION— FUMIGATION

Entomologist's Certificate of Inspection will accompany all shipments.

We are prepared to fumigate with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas, and will do so when requested, or where State laws require it.

FRUITS, TREES AND FLOWERS



Marie Lemoine Peony (see page 12)

KELLOGG'S NURSERY

Established 1854

JANESVILLE, WIS.